Politics and the Current News of the Day.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA DAY FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

## JAMES G. BLAINE

His Public Career From Manhood to Old Age.

## TRIUMPHS AND REVERSES.

His Early Life as a School Teacher and a Journalist.

Beginning of His Political Career-Speaker, Senator, Scoretary of State, Presidential Candidate and Historian-Bis Bereavements and Ill-Fated House in Washington-The Blaine Household.



JAMES G. BLAINE-FROM HIS LAST PHOTO-GRAPH, TAKEN IN 1893.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on the Bist of January, 183) at West Brownsville, Penn., in a house built by his great-grandfather before the War of the Revolution, which still stands. The Gillespies an I Blaines were people of standing before the Revoluwere people of standing before the Revolution. Colonel Blaine, who was commissarygeneral of the Northern Department of
Washington's army during the Revolution,
was James G. Biaine's great-grandfather.
When eleven years old, he went to live with
uncle, Thomas Ewinz, in Ohio, where his
mother's father, Neal Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, directed his studies. Later
he attended Washington College, at Washington, Penn., graduating at the age of seventass.

After leaving college he taught school at cor in the military school there that he made the acquaintance of the lady—a school teacher from Maine—who afterward becume his wife. Later he went to Pailadelphia, where he taught school and studiel law. But after two years he abandone! law studies, went to Maine, and became proprietor and editor of the Kennebec Journal.

At the birth of the Republican Party he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, which nominated Fremont. After serving as Speaker of the Maine Legislature, he was sent to Congress and began his National career in 1862, with the outbreak of the war. During the Forty-first Forty-s: cond and Forty-thirl Congresses he was Speaker of the House.

Mr. Blaine's administration of the Speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of wessiding officer and

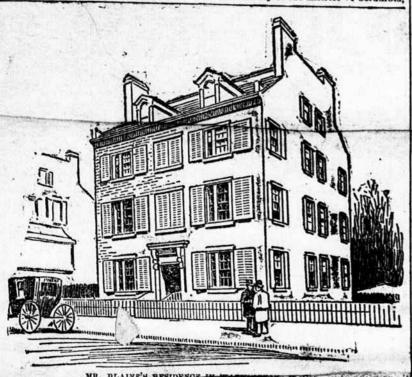
most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equip-ment for the duties of presiding officer, an his complete mastery of Parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business, and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized on all sides. It was during his occupancy of the Speak-er's chair in 1874 that he took the floor and successful in defasting the passage of the

er's chair in 1874 that he took the floor and succeeded in defeating the passage of the original "Force bill."

The political revulsion of 1874 placed the Democrats in control of the House, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the Presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contention. On the 21 of May a resolution was adopted in the House to in vestigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. It soon became evident that the Company. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, running through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clear traces. Maillings and the second Maillin clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to

transaction, was traveling in Europe and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the Chairman of the Committee and demanded to know whether he had received any dispatch from Mr. Caldwell. Receiving an evasive answer Mr Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the Chairman had received such a dispatch "completely and absolutely exonerating ma from this charge and you have suppressed it."

About the beginning of his administration he purchase i his late home, which is on the opposite side of Lafayette square, and is known as the Seward House. The old place had been unoccupied for some years and was in a dilapidated condition. It was considered notoriously unlucky, two tragedies having occurred within its portals. During Buchauan's administration it was occupied as a clubhouse. One day Philip Barton Key, the young and handsome District Attorney of the District of Columbia,



m 1870 Mr. Blaine was appointed to the Senate to fill-the vacancy causal by the resignation of Senator Marrill, and the next winter was elected by the Legislature to the succeeding term. His career in the Senate was both brilliant and distinguisied, as it had been in the House. He was called from the Senate to enter President Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was while passing through the railroad depot leaning on Mr. Blaine's arm and pleasantly chatting with him about his coning holitlay that Garfield received the assassin's fatal builet. The death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's ratirement from the Cabinet, in December.

The death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's ratirement from the Cabinet, in December, 1882. From that date until he entered Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State, he was in private life except during his campaign for the Presidency in 1884.

During his retirement Mr. Blaine wrote his "Pwenty Years in Congress," a work of great historical value. It was in accordance with his original suggestion and due to his earnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for the reciprocity treaties which formed such prominent features of National policy. The Samoan difficulties, the complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, and the

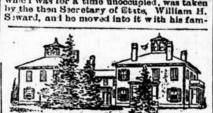
MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE.

killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also disposed of while Mr. Blains was at the hearl of the Stata Department. The events preceding and attenting the recent Minneapolis Convention are too recent almost to need recounting. Mr. Blains was induced to permit his name to be used as a cundidate, and resigned his place in the Cabinet. Whether in public position or in private life, he always remained a central figure in National affairs.

BLAINE'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

BLAINE'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Blaine has been a resident of Washington. While he never gave up his home and home life in Maine, where he had a town residence in Augusta and a summer residence at Bar Harbor, yet he also had a home in Washington. It was only a few years after going there as a Member of Congress that he tought the residence, 821 Fifteenth street,



William ... BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

Seward lay sick in bed in one of the upper rooms, a big, oak complexioned, broad shouldered man rang the door bell and told the servant who admitted him that he had a pairings of medicine which the Secretary's physician had ordered to be delighted to know thin to go upstairs and the Secretary's son, Frederick W. Seward, also opposed him; but the stranger, making a feint of departure, suddenly sprang at Frederick and felled him to the floor with the latt of a revolver, almost on the same

Frederick and felled him to the floor with the lutt of a revolver, almost on the same instant slashing the servant with a knife. He then darted forwarl and reached the sick chamber where Secretary Saward was sitting up in bed. The knife gleamed again and Mr. Seward, weak and helpless, was stabbed in the face and neck, but the bandages that swathed his neck savel him from a mortal wound. As the murderous intruder retreated he was again intercepted, this time by Major Augustus H. Seward and an attendant, but he shook them off, and running down stairs, leaped on his horse and rode off. He was captured a few days later, and being fully identified

horse and rode off. He was captured a few days later, and being fully identified as Lewis Payne, one of the men implicated in President Lincola's death, was tried, condemned and executed with his fellow-conspirators.

Secretary of War Belknap was the next tenant of tae house of misfortune, and for a time the sober old edifice became gay with the live of the Grantregime. Before a twelvemonth its evil genius had again asserted itself and Mrs. Belknap lay dead under its roof after a brief illness. Then, after the Belknaps vacanted, it again did duty, as in the earlier days, as a boarding-house, but Washington had somehow got the impression that the place was uncanny and that its tenants were dogged by an evil fate. For a time the Commissary General's staff held possession, then when they had moved to the War Department's new building it was again tenantless. It was about this time that Mr. Blaine, shortly after his appointment as Secretary of State by President Harrison, astonished his friends by renting the ill-omened house for ten years at \$3000 a year. He decorated and renovated it throughout, tearing down the walls of the room in which the attempt on Mr. Sews. Ad's life took place, and by generous expenditures transformed the dingy old wide-roomed house into a magnificent modern residence. Yet all the changes failed to eradicate the characteristic attributed to the mansion by the superstitious Washingtonians. Becoming its tenant, Mr. Blaine has

eradicate the characteristic attributed to the mansion by the superstitious Washington-ians. Becoming its tenant, Mr. Blaine has encountered the greatest reverses to his am-bitions, and experienced the keenest sorrows of his life.

MR. BLAINE'S HOUSEHOLD

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Of Mr. Blaine's six shifts.

Sons Bud a daughter—were suddenly stricken down by death after reaching maturity. His eldest son, Walker, a young man of fine parts, who had given evidence of rare abilities and was apparently destined to a brilliant future, died two years ago. Emmons, his second son, a bright business man, in manner and character closely resembling his father, also died suddenly in the heyday of youth and prosperity. A third and crushing bereavement was the death of the eldest daughter, Alice, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger. It followed closely on the death of her brother, Walker Blaine, whose funeral she was at tending when selzed by the fatal illness. Of the three surviving children, the son, James G., made an unfortunate marriage, the results of which embittered the latter years of his father's life. One of the daughters, Miss Margaret, is married to Mr. Walter Damrosch, the famous New York musical director, and the other, Miss Harriet, is unmarried. Mra



HE DIED PE Blaine's Long Sickn

And He Has Passed over That Dark River of Seath.

Washington, D. C. James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock Friggy morning. He passed a restless night and in the morning was very weak o'clock a change for and both physicians in hastily summoned and remained this bedside until he died.

he died.

His death was queet and peaceful and he retained his conscious surface and he retained his whole family.

Dodge and the trained nurses were a bedside.

Dr. Hyalt said that was due to sheet unwilling to make attement regarding the exact disc.

f Blaine until ing the exact disc he had received the s death spread gathere i on the ted to the house. nas passing the

he had received the
The news of Mr.
like wild-fire. Cre
corners and visitors
Dr. Hamlin,
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death was made, at
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Word was sent to
diately after his dedent Har-ison, accor
Secretary Hallord
walked over to the
President showed in
Postmaster General V
the President. entered and resome time.

President immeAt 11:25 Presided by Private
Lieut. Parker, d signs of grief. maker followed the President.

the President.
To a reporter Dr.
was called Friday m
residence about 9
Air. Blains in 201
100. Heng to the Blaine

ing was more diffic feeble than it had also sent for and a o'clock After my continued to grow whis pulse becoming died at 11 o'clock.
onscious up to with
of his death, and rearound him. He died
The President had

n warned of Mr.

through press
ed him that Mr. The President had an warned of Mr. Blaine's approaching through press bulletins which info ed him that Mr. Blaine could not live brough the day. A few minutes later received the an nouncement of his dath. The cabinet was immediately no fied. Secretary Foster, of the State throatment, was at home preparing to have town when he was notified by telescoped the ex-Secretary's death. He subcored his trip and ordered the State prepariment to be cosed.

The President and The Columnia and the council of the day of the funeral all the executive departments at Wash-

all the executive departments at Wash ington should be closed; that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast, and that for thirty days the Department of State be draped in mourn

The funeral took place Monday fore noon at Washington, where the dead statesman was interred, temporarily, it is said. The attendance upon the services included all the officials of the Govern ment and everybody of note in the capi tal. The crowds were overwhelming.

THE SOUTHERN FAST MAIL. The Item Restored and the R. & D.

to Carry the Mail. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The postoffice committee reconsidered its decision at the last me ting and added \$196,684.22 for special fast mail facilities, but changed the route so as to run from Springfield, Massachusetts, via Washington and Atlanta to New Orleans, instead of by the Coast Line to Tampa, Florids, as herctofore. It is stated that the Coast Line did not ssk an extension of the facilities. The transfer of the fast mail ad-

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

vantages to Atlan'a and Charlotte is largely due to Col. A. B. Andrews, of the

In the Senate.

P.edmost Air Line.

In the Senate.

27TH DAY.—Mr. Wolcott made a speech attacking the new Columbian postage stamps—The Anti-Option bill was afterward taken up and discussed for an hour.

25TH DAY.—The Senate took up the Anti-Option bill, and Mr. George continued his argument in favor of his substitute. He was followed by Messrs. Washburn and Chandler. At the close of Mr. Chandler's speech the bill went over without action—The Cherokee Outlet bill, which had come sideration.

sideration.

207H DAY.—The Semate adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the late Associate Justice Lamar.

307H DAY.—The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters, none of them entitled to be regarded as of much public interest.—A bill was introduced to increase the navy by twenty-one vessels.

31ST DAY.—Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer—Mr. Gorman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to lend ensigns, flags, etc., (except battle flags) for decoration of the World's Fair buildings, and it was passel——The Anti-Option bill was debated.

32D DAY.—Following roll cell the death of James G. Blaine was announced by Mr Frye, who also movel the adoption of a series of resolutions. After this was done the Senate adjourned out of respect.

In the House.

30rh Day.—Mr. Cummings withdrew the Fort Greene Monument bill.—The Senate bill abolishing post traderships was passed.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported.—The floor was then accorded to the Committee on Commerce, and the Quarantine bill was called up and discussed until adjournment.

31st Day.—The Quarantine bill was passed atter a stormy debate.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

32p Day.—The House refused to agree to a motion to take up the Sundry Civil bill, the fight against it being made by the friends of the Bankruptov bill. The vote stood: Year 107; nays, 137.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar the House then adjourned.

33r Day.—The day was consumed in fill-bustering against the Torry Bankruptov bill.

Is Ended at A Big Legal Battle Between the Two Precipitated.

> Suit for One Thousand Square Miles Instituted bd Mr. Rufus A. Ayers -A Humorous Side.

BRISTOL, TENN. (Special.)-Virginia and Tennessee are preparing to fight a great battle which has been brewing for

A few months ago Hon. Rufus A. Ayers filed a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States to extend the southern boundary of Virginia eight miles into Tennessee, A subpoena was issued for the Attorney-General and Governor of Tennessee to appear and answer, which they did. The case will come up in the

Supreme Court in February or March and will attract national attention.

The territory in dispute amounts to about 1,000 square miles, being about 8 miles deep and 150 miles in length. If Virginia should win this suit she will get one-half of six counties, including the towns of Bristol and Cumberland Gap, the big Louisville and Nashville railroad tunnel at Cumberland Gap, several miles of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, and part of the great East Tennesse, Virginia and Georgia road. The country involved is rich in mineral, timber and coal.

On the territory in dispute it is esti-mated that there are about 40,000 inhabi-

tants. If taken from Tenne see it would not seriously affect that State politically, but would give the Democrats a bigger majority, as the voters in this territory are largely Republican.

By giving up the disputed territory the

as mant of all the cause to the coal last resort.

Years age the people of Bristol agree

on the centra of Main street as the State

line for the sake of convenience. In the water works suit Virginia claimed that all

of Bristol was on her side of the line,

while Tenness e claimed that the State

line was really the cast rn line of Main

street. This is the point they expect to establish in the United States Supreme

The records in the case would fill sev-

eral bound volumes of ordinary size, and include hundreds of depositions taken at Bristol and along the line all the way to

Cumberland Gap, copies of surveys made

at different times, and reports of the sev-

the dispured boundary at different times.

The records contain much valuable his

torical matter which has never appeared

in print.
Going back to the beginning, there

was a controversy between Virginia and North Carolina regarding the line be-tween Virginia and the territory belong-

ing to North Carolina now embraced in the State of Tennessee. In 1783 a commission was appointed to establish the

boundary, starting on the Atlantic coast.

When they reached White Top Mountain that bold sentinel of the Alleghanies

which can be seen a hundred miles in

any direction, upon whose summit the three States of Virginia, North Carolina

and Tennessee corner, they disagreed as

to the line westward. Two lines were

run from the White Top to Cumberland

Gap, only three miles apart. One survey,

was called the Worth survey. The North

Carolina survey was known as Hender-

son's, and was made by General Henderson, who at one time had a charter for

nearly all the territory now included in

the State of Kentucky, and in whose honor the city of Henderson was named.

Neither survey was ever adopted, and the strip of disputed territory soon became known as "No Man's Land," and was

the rendezvous of thieves, murderer and criminals of every description. These outlaws came from both sides of the strip,

and when a man committed a crime

within reasonable distance he made

break in that direction, where he was

positively secure from officers of either State.

The condition of affairs was the cause

of a bitter controversy between William

Blount, first Governor of Tennessee, and

the Governor of Virginia. They "fit

and bled," as the saying goes, over the

matter from the time Tennessee became a

State in 1796 until 1802, when they finally

agreed to appoint commissioners from each State to settle the boundary. These

commissioners agreed on a compromise equi-distant between the Worth and

Henderson lines, which has ever since been recognized by both States. The people on either side work their roads

and pay taxes up to this line. It is sup-posed to be a straight line, but it is not.

The law required the engineers to run

absolutely due west from the White Top

to the Cumperiand mountains, but owing

to the density of the forests and to other

natural obstacles there are several offsets.

the most valuable of which is in Denton's

valley in Hancock county, and in Powell's

There was no trouble about the line

any more until along in the '50's, when the country had become more thickly set-

tled. Confusion then arose as to the

proper location of the boundary, because of the destruction by fire and otherwise

In 1858 both States agreed on a joint

commission, with power to appoint engi-

neers to run out and remark the compro-

mise line of 1802. The Virginia commis

sioners were Leonidas Baugh and James Black, of Abiogdon, and Tennessee was

represented by General Milligan, of

Greenville, and Colonel George R. Mc

Clelland, of Sullivan county. A carefu survey was made and exhaustive reports

of the same submitted to the respective Governors. The commissioners reported that they had found no difficulty with

the old line, and that it was correct ac-

Governor Wise, of Virginis, recom-mended the rejection of the report, which

objection was based on the fact that the engineers commenced their survey at the

the Legislature proceeded to do.

cording to the compromise.

valley, near Cumberland Gap.

of marked trees.

conducted by the Virginia commissioners.

til the suits were instituted at Bristo three years ago.

If the Commonwealth of Virginia gains

this famous suit much that is novel and makes romances for Bristol will be knocked out. The magnificent new court-house and city hall will be useless, and the beautiful new school building will have to be converted into a church. The mu-nicipal officers will be forced back to their former professions. Father Burroughs, who has married more than three hundred runaway couples from Virginia in the past two years, will have to move to some small village near the line and that is not the worst of it. Those three hundred couples he has married will be

numarried, as the ceremony was per-formed in Virginia.

A very old lady who has resided on the Tennessee side att her life was grieving over the danger of Bristol going into Virginia. "I wouldn't mind it is much," she said, "if it wasn't that the Virginia climate is so much more severe than the Tennessee climate. Then, I would have to give up my good limestone water."

Every one knows that when a man commits a crime in Tennessee he can run over into Virgin'a and avoid arrest until a requisition is obtained from the Governor. The officers of Bristol, Tenn. pursued a colored man for a crime he had committed. He escaped in o Virginia, where the officers of the Commonwealti tried to arrest him for a robbery on their side. He ran back towards Tennessee, but about the time he reacked Main street the thought struck him that he was wanted on that side. He stopped in the middle of Main street, put one foot in Virginia and one in Tennessee, while on each side stood two or three policemen.

NUMBER 5

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT. This Column of Interest to F. A. and

Lecturer Terrel Talks Interestingly About the Work of the Sub-Alliance.

To the glorious wom n'of the Alliance: Animate by your example your future emancipators. Attend sub-lodges, and become prominent in their councils.

Alliance Courier, Indian Territory, gives another twist to a thought tap: If the next crop of cotton could be disposed of direct to the manufacturers, what an immense amount of money would be saved the cotton grower. Did you ever give this any consideration? Has it ever cutered your mind that the manufacturer would be willing to allow you almost what he is bound to grant as a profit to the middle man—the cotton buyer?

The Secretary of Lodge 253, Branch County, Michigan writes: I like the idea of the new department—Suggestions for the Good of the Order. It seems as if we might learn a great deal from it if every boly would write and tell us what they are doing to ke p things going.
We are pretty thoroughly ergan zed in

this county, having a county organization, a town lodge, which meets at the different school-houses monthly, and the sub-Alliance which meet weekly. Politics killed one cr two lodges.

I want to tell you about our World's Fair night. May be it will give some-body an idea. We were getting taked out and wanted something different. A member of our lodge has Chicago friends who sent her the delly names containing

lise practices nicoss b) sing. Our lec-ture look charge of the short and lect tations, and another lady of the World's Fair part.

LETTER TO SUB-ALLIANCES.

The citizens of Hampton, Va., are very much excited by the discovery of a plot to burn the town. It is reported from Russell county, Ya., that a child froze to death in his mother's arm's during the cold snap. The Carolina Mfg. Co., of Barnwell, fare textite northweetpown selete provides.

Gov. Carr, of N. C., has appointed Oliver P. Mears judge of the Criminal Court for New Hanover and Mecklenburg counties. The friends of Colonel O'Ferral!, Con-

in Augusta Wednesday.

gressman from the seventh Virginia district, are pushing his gubernatorial candidacy, and an organization has been effected for the purpose.

W. L. Campbell, city treasurer of Charleston, S. C., for 22 years, died at his residence in Summerville, S. C., aged 62 years. He served through the late war as captain in the Confederate army and was one of the most popular and highly esteemed office s.

A new railroad company has been chartered by the North Carolina L gislature to build a railroad from Durham to Charlotte.

J. M. Hyams, the fellow who faked the story of the Bakersville, N. C , lynching riot, has fled from Johns Tenn., leaving an unpaid board bill.

Nancy Garrison, a negress living at Holly Springs, Miss, has the longest hair probably of any woman in the world. She is about six y years old. Her hair she wears in three plants. The side plaits just touch the floor, while the plot be-hind drags two feet nine inch s on the floor and measures eight feet in length. It is a silver sable in color, and she wears it coiled up on her head.

Edward Gibson, son of a farmer living near Cascade, Pittsylvania county, received a slight wound in the knee several days ago with an axe. The wound was not regarded as at all dangerous, but the boy som developed a genuine case of lockjaw and aied from its effects. In the matter of new cotton mills

erected in 1892 Massachusetts leads with nineteen, while North Carolina is second on the list with sixteen. South Carolina follows with eleven. This is more than half, there being only seventy-three miles erected in the whole Unio

Sam Milling, colored, was arraigned Saturday morning before 'Squire Maxwell, of Charlotte, N. C., charged with bigamy. Sam, it seems, has a wife in Winnsboro, S. C., one in Georgia and two or three more scattered around down South. He was brought to time by Mamie White.

A lot of revenue officials from Greensboro went up to Wilkes county last week and made one of the biggests hauls for two days work ever recorded in the annals of raiding, at least in this part of the country. Thirteen distilleries in full blast were captured, with eight copper stills and 13,000 galions of beer, but if they caught any of the men engaged in the nefarious business we have yet to hear of it.

A bill has been introduced in the Ala bama legislature requiring railroad officials to instruct conductors on trains of their respective roads to report all casual ties or accidents immediately after happening to the nearest telegraph operator. The operator is to at once telegraph the particulars to the nearest newspaper publication. A penalty is attached for failure to comply with this law.

J. H. Freeman, of Americus, Ga., has purchased a 50-acre tract of land near that city, and is stocking it with poul-try and planting fruit trees. It is his in-tention to raise fine fruits and poul'ry and to give some attention to the dairy business. Already he has several hundred chickens and eight well bred Jersey cows. Nearly 5,000 fruit trees, peach, plum, apple and pear, 400 grape vines and 12,000 strawberry plants, besides numerous vegetables, have been planted base of White Top Mountain, instead of going to the top. Tennessee never acted this month.

Epitomized.

All the News and Outbrences Printed
Here in Condenses: Form. The taking of testimony in Tom Wat-son's contest of the congressional effec-tion in the tenth Georgia district began

There should be no leaders in the Alaliance; the very thought is repugnant to those who understand, the real purpose and intent of the order. There caunot A new Loan & Savings bank is to be established at Charlotte, N. C. be a reasonable doubt but that the present political condition of the country is traceable to the disposition of our people to confide in and follow men and parties. This the Alliance would change. It would have every man an independent in

thought and action; it would not have or man, but connue in inemserves, trust their own judgments, and perform every duty of the citizen for the right—as they see it. This is reason, and all members of the Alliance should inform themselves upon all ma'ters pertaining to their interests, that they may act with intelli-gence in the performance of their duty. This is the true intent of the order, and looking at it in this light the Alliance must meet the commendation of all. And if kept free from assumed leadership, allowing no one to u e it for personal ambition or aggrandizement, it will so educate public opinion that reforms would be inevitable. Through what methods or parties these reforms may come the Alliance is not concerned.

Educate the people, inspire them with self confidence, make in tependent think ers of them and they, as citizens, will find means to secure such reforms as an calightened public will demand. If it require that old p rty organizations give place to a new, well and good, the peo-ple will attend to that. The Alliance is to educate, educate, educate. Now, brothers, this must be done in the sub-Alliance. All depends on workers at home. Your office s, State and national, can only urge you to action, the respon sibility rests upon you. Will you act? God grant you may, and that you may catch the spirit of our grand order. May it fill your hearts and engage your minds with the great work the Alliance has before it. How best to accomplish this work is the question to be considered.

First, the Alliance must be so conducted that it will be a pleasure, as well as duty, for the members to attend its meetings. Then make debate pleasant by respecting and encouraging a free ex-pression of opinion by each member. Inroduce singing, music, etc., so as to interest and make it pleasant for all. Make your sub Alliance a home-improvement club; make it so jolly, so pleasant for all, that no one could afford not to be a memhar. Go to work at once to building up your sub-Alliances; the very life of the

order depends upon the work done in them. Write and tell us what you are doing. Make suggestions. If your Alliance is prospering, let others know how you accomplished this most necessary result. Let us go to work all along the line. Let us rebuild and make stronger than ever our order. BEN TERRELL,

Lecturer N. F. A. & I. U.

Senator Kenna Died Poor.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- It has just be come evident that the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, died a very poor man. He left his widow in almost destitute circumstance, his long illness and its attendant expenses having con sumed what little money he had saved from his salary. In order to provide for the widow and her large family the West Virginia delegation in Congress met and united in a strong plea to President-elect Cleveland, asking him to appoint Ms. Kenna pos mistress at Charleston, W. Va., as soon as he enters the White The salary of the office is about \$2.500.

As Senator Kenna was one of the very few Cleveland men in the United States Senate it is thought probable that Mr. Cleveland will make the appointment.

Alliance Men Oppose State Banks. WACO, TEX .-- The district Farmers' Alliance of the Seventh Congressional district adopted resolutions opposing the State Bank bill now before the Legislature and urging Scuators and Representatives to vote against its passage as a measure utterly inimical to the interests of the

